

Staff launch campaign to improve job security

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

A national campaign to improve the work security rights of Britain's scientific researchers is now under way.

The Association of University Teachers is to press Mrs Shirley Williams, Education Secretary, to call for early talks between the research councils and universities in an attempt to boost employment prospects and redundancy payments for researchers. As part of the campaign, a new body, the Association of Researchers in the Medical Sciences, has also been formed.

Mr John Akker, AUT deputy general secretary, said they had also urged Lord Annan, vice-chancellor of London University, to intervene at the city's medical schools which were considered to be the worst offenders in the poor treatment of researchers.

"Some universities are quite good but others are like nineteenth-century autocrats and are completely failing to enforce modern employment protection," he added.

The campaigns are particularly angry that researchers are now being asked to sign away their rights to redundancy pay when they receive their contracts. Both the AUT and the ARMS went on assurance from research councils that some form of redundancy payment will be made to scientists whose contracts are not renewed. They also want the transfer to a university or medical school's permanent staff, called for the abolishment of redundancy waiver clauses and

for full employment rights for research staff.

At present researchers are employed by universities who are given money by the research councils for their work. Mr Lawrence Sapper, AUT general secretary, said they had been forced to approach individual universities over the matter because the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals had refused to become involved.

He added that they were now pressing for national discussions between universities and research councils in an attempt to improve the researchers' poor employment position.

"Most researchers earn between £4,000 and £4,500 and we would hope that they would be given redundancy pay of about £300 at the end of a three-year period," said Mr Sapper.

The chairman of ARMS, Miss Anne Simmons, said the association had recently been launched at Guy's Hospital, London, by the vice-chancellor of London University, to intervene at the city's medical schools which were considered to be the worst offenders in the poor treatment of researchers.

"Part of our job will be to press for improvements in the working conditions of researchers but we will also be seeking to improve the general image of scientists in British society," she added.

Miss Simmons described the present employment policy as crazy and warned that many high-calibre medical researchers were being rapidly put off university or medical school research and were leaving for the pharmaceutical industry.

The Medical Research Council is killing off the work of brilliant scientists who are being lost to the country. The next 12 months will be crucial because the best people have now gone and we will have to act quickly if we want to pick them up again."



Poll delay boosts Oakes

by Judith Judd

Changes in the management of higher education proposed in the Oakes report will be outlined in the Queen's Speech this autumn after the postponement of the General Election.

Education, which has until now been squeezed out of the legislative programme, is certain to claim some attention in the next parliament. Mandatory maintenance grants for 16 to 19-year-olds and improvements in the discretionary awards system will also be included.

Had the Conservatives won an election, the future of the Oakes report would have been thrown into question. They have appeared to favour a type of national body to fund polytechnics and colleges proposed by Oakes. Along with the polytechnic directors, Conservatives favour a big reduction in local authority power over polytechnics.

Despite the Liberals' intention to vote against the Queen's Speech as a whole, Labour can be sure

of their support on Oakes. Mr Alan Reid, Liberal education spokesman, said last week that they were in broad agreement with plans for the new national body.

The arrangements proposed by the Government will be even less to the liking of Conservatives than those in the original report. After education subcommittee, Mr Oakes has agreed that legislation should not give polytechnics the right to transfer from local to national control.

Plans to announce the Government's broad acceptance of the Wadlow Committee's recommendations in favour of a joint 16-plus examination system have been delayed by the Prime Minister's decision not to call an election.

It is now expected that the announcement from Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State, that the Government will go ahead with the margin of O level and CSE examinations will come in a White Paper in the published before Parliament returns at the end of October.

Apartheid protest awarded medal

Student leaders from 14 countries met in London to discuss youth and student movements. The meeting was arranged after a conference of European student unions in the year, was the first of its kind.

Before the seminar, the commemorative medal of the National Union of Students was presented to Mr Sean Hoag (Ireland), who recently completed a five-year prison sentence in Africa for non-apartheid activities. Mr Hoag was a first degree student in law and is about to study for an MA at the University.

Poly warning on homeless

Students at four London polytechnics are threatening to take action to force the Government to provide shelter for homeless college students.

The students are threatening to strike of accommodation unless the Government agrees to provide shelter for homeless college students.

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Conthony plans to meet with the students to discuss the problem of homeless students. He is also planning to meet with the students to discuss the problem of homeless students.

OU book in Secrets case

by Maggie Richards

Officials at the Open University were this week "awarding" a book to a student who had written a book about the university's secret activities.

The book, *The British System*, featured this week a chapter on the Open University. It was written by a student who had written a book about the university's secret activities.

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Discrimination case may go to Lords

David Jobbins

Mr. Justice Goff has ruled that the case of a woman who was dismissed from her job because she was a lesbian should go to the House of Lords.

The case has been brought by Mrs Joan Nasse, a clerical worker at the Science Research Council, who was dismissed from her job because she was a lesbian.

The House of Lords is expected to hear the case in the next few months. The case is expected to be a landmark case in the history of discrimination law.

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Transatlantic triumph for British wit

from Clive Cookson
WASHINGTON



There is no longer any doubt about it: British students are superior to their American counterparts in their depth of education and wit.

The British team, with two from Oxford and one each from Nottingham and Durham Universities, annihilated Stanford 355 to 85.

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CNAA split over new management studies committee

by Judith Judd

A new committee of business and management studies is to be set up by the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA).

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Survey worries London science staff

by Ngaio Crequer

An exercise to discover attitudes and views in departments of physics and chemistry in University of London colleges to see if costs can be cut has some staff alarmed about the use in which the information will be put.

The exercise was set up by Lord Annan, who was chairman of the "Committee of 11" which consists of heads of multi-faculty schools in the University of London. The purpose was to see if it was possible to make "appreciable savings" and whether specialists and equipment could be shared.

As the result of a similar survey into classics departments where it was felt that staff-student ratios were "less favourable", heads have been asked to consider the filling up of posts when they become vacant.

But it is feared that because of problems generally of attracting students to chemistry and physics, there might be moves to look for staff in other departments.

The head of the chemistry department said this week: "We are mystified. I only found out about this by accident. We do not know why this information is being obtained or to what use it will be put. We feel very insecure."

But a spokesman for the university emphasized there was nothing mysterious about the collection of the information. "The remit of the 'Committee of 11' is to advise on the best use of academic resources. After the classics exercise it was suggested that physics and chemistry should be looked at."

Physics and chemistry were chosen because of present staff-student ratios. No decisions will be made until the questionnaire has been studied in detail.

Staff at Teesside Polytechnic have called on the local education authority, Cleveland County Council, to intervene over decisions taken by the governing body in the wake of the recent highly critical CNAA report.

Mr John Houghton, the director, has agreed to go on indefinite leave while an 11-strong working group set up by the governors examines the problems caused.

The CNAA said the polytechnic was dispirited and poorly led and the director was not fully and properly discharging his responsibilities for its management.

John McVicar



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Student misses finals—but gets 2:1

by David Jubbins

A 33-year-old mature student's hopes of a good degree in business studies at Middlesex Polytechnic seemed dashed when his final year was disrupted by ill-health.

Mr Stanley Moss accepted advice from his tutors not to sit his final exams and accept an aggregate degree instead.

But this week Mr Moss was the surprise possessor of an upper second BA—and was full of gratitude for the polytechnic and the examiners.

Eleven-plus failure Mr Moss arrived at Middlesex Polytechnic after working in recruitment, insurance, and as an estate agent. But

in his fourth and final year, ill-health struck. Even after two spells in hospital and three operations, he lost the sight of one eye. Nevertheless he completed all his essays except for one—although he could not do his final year project.

The degree is based partly on the exam and partly on continuous assessment. Despite his initial intention to sit his finals Mr Moss eventually did not.

Then he was told he had been recommended for an upper second. "I go on my second without having to sit the exam", he said. "They could have given me a lower second and I would have said that was just fantastic."

Instead they gave me an upper second. There are no words which

can sufficiently express one's gratitude and thanks to all those people."

Course leader in business studies at Middlesex, Mr Arthur Hinnin, underlined the exceptional nature of Mr Moss's case. "It really has to be a genuine case. In Stanley's case, I do not think he was an impostor."

That the case cannot be regarded as a precedent has been made clear at all levels. The examination board said no future student could take it as a precedent. CNA rules do allow for an examination board to make a recommendation for a classified degree in lieu of a final examination. The rules do not require an aggregate degree to be awarded in similar cases.

'Aid should help Third World technicians'

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

A cadre of highly proficient technicians must be built up in developing countries to help technology in local levels, says a Royal Society report on science and technology in developing countries.

The paper was prepared by the Royal Society in response to an invitation from the Ministry of Overseas Development and will form part of Britain's contribution to the forthcoming United Nations conference on science and technology for development.

The Royal Society report says that the main needs of developing countries are to establish technician training schemes and to enhance the status of technicians and technicians generally. Aid programmes should help with this, and in particular with supporting facilities to train technicians, rather than to support high-level scientists and technologists.

On the question of improving the status of technicians, the paper adds: "In the United Kingdom and elsewhere, professional institutions and associations have played an essential role in setting the standards which define the qualifications of their members. We commend that the developing countries adopt the best aspects of these methods for their own use."

The report criticizes present development aid for placing too much emphasis on the direct transfer of technology, not enough on creating local conditions which would enable technologies to be absorbed. It proposes four ways of improving present standards:

- More training of suitable technicians.
- Building up local points for the interchange of knowledge.
- Improving the management of projects.
- Improving the application of technology.

The society also suggests that better provision and support of teacher training should be another important area of attention.

In general, the paper criticizes the general existing productivity and effectiveness of aid programmes. The developing countries will gain more from the development of technological capabilities than from scientific assistance.

Some observations on the Role of Science and Technology in Developing Countries, The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AG.

Bangor project to study ferries

The benefits to the Welsh economy of ferry services linking Wales with Ireland are to be studied as part of a £13,000 research programme at the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

The objective is principally to trace the spin-off effects of the ferries at Holyhead, Fishguard, Swansea and Newport on the local community and the country as a whole. The two-year programme is being funded by the Welsh Office.

New national campaign on adult study chances

by Maggie Richards

A concerted effort to draw public attention to adult education is being made this autumn with the delivery of 1,000 information packs to newspapers and local radio stations throughout Britain.

In addition 11,000 leaflets giving general advice about adult study opportunities have been dispatched to libraries in six of the country's major cities.

The venture, which originated from an Open University-Trade Union Congress conference earlier this year, is believed to be the first national attempt to offer a counselling service—albeit at a very basic level.

Both sets of materials have been produced by a working group of academics, trade unionists, journalists and broadcasters set up after the OU-TUC conference in May

with the aim of furthering the vision of counselling service.

The leaflets, Opportunity for All, outline educational possibilities in further and higher education, including the OU, details of residential places at adult education centres and the Training Opportunities Scheme is given. The 11,000 leaflets briefly the general information on the main points that while many will be corollary for some, the majority more will be of the opportunity. Journalists and broadcasters are urged to report on the adult education services and pack emphasises the need for courage to study.

The project was funded by money left over from OU ship of the conference.

FE college proposed to cope with soaring Belfast demand

by Paul McGill

A new further education college could open in Belfast in three years' time, if a recommendation last week by the city's education committee is accepted by the full education and library board and the Department of Education.

Despite the occasional violence and cutbacks in student grants, further education has been flourishing in Northern Ireland's largest city. Over the past five years, full-time enrolments have risen 36 per cent and there have been even bigger increases in class release and part-time day courses.

"Bigger increase of all has been in evening class students—from 4,854 in 1972-73 to 17,177 last year. Swollen by these, the rolls of the existing three colleges in Belfast have gone up 132 per cent in five years."

Despite the use of schools throughout the city for classes, the colleges are now turning away students from many courses. The college of business studies turned away 50 from its journal course and 30 from its ONC course in public administration. Robert Stanley, in charge of the college, said more than 100 applicants for the 32 places in a child care course and 130 applicants for 35 places on another course.

A working party set up by the education committee in April 1975 considered extensions and annexes to the existing colleges or a series of small, new colleges throughout the city. It opted for one new general

college of further education site in the city centre.

The group said in a report that education in Northern Ireland has always provided an education for the whole community and provision is one which is very high regard by all the engaged in this sector.

"On this point the world has felt very strongly the need for the existing, and we are sure that within five years shortage of appropriately trained staff is not a constraint on exploiting semiconductor technology", the report adds.

The working party also proposes the programme to provide three-month residential courses for Britain's 260,000 engineers and technologists should be set up at a cost of £5m a year. This could be done at about 50 centres round the country and would help engineers acquire expertise in semiconductor applications.

The organizations involved in setting up microelectronics training courses would include the professional institutions, research associations, technical colleges, polytechnics, universities and industry. The programme should be coordinated under the leadership of the Department of Industry.

But the working party says that the most important conclusion is that the importance of semiconductor technology must be recognized and accepted by all government departments and agencies. Staff training in departments must be organized and nationalized industries must be prepared to act as guinea pigs for the advances in microelectronics.

Other recommendations, which have all been broadly accepted by the cabinet, include: adopt a more active approach to future technological development, with resources concentrated on sectors with greatest potential. These would include the construction of educational aids, electronic information and data services, medical systems and telecommunications.

The ACARD report is only concerned with the industrial application of microelectronics, although the working party is now considering the social implications of semiconductor technology and is expected to report later this year.

The Applications of Semiconductor Technology by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, HMSO, 85p.

Extend Oakes, Labour urged

by John O'Leary

The Labour Party will be asked by its student organization to adopt a policy at its conference next month advocating the extension of the Oakes Committee's recommendations to cover universities. The motion is the only one listed under higher education.

Its final form will be determined after discussions on the incorporation of two amendments, one of which deals with the establishment of tertiary colleges while the other demands more open access to higher education and the payment of a student wage. Neither opposes the students' views on the Oakes Committee.

The NOLS motion gives a general welcome to Oakes, particularly for its autonomous institutions, but proposes a complete reappraisal of post school education to facilitate a current education throughout life. Three specific demands are for a system of post educational leave and financial support for the 16 to 19s, an end to the disjunction between education and training, and a

unified system of planning for post school education under democratic control.

Such a system should be open to all and not be confined to those who are able to pay for their education. It is therefore not compatible with formal local education authority control within a framework of national strategic planning which could be carried out by a national council which is not envisaged by the Oakes Committee. The Oakes Committee has non-advanced further education in the education section of the agenda with the question of student grants. Two call for the abolition of the present system of discretionary awards and the other demand provision of equal and adequate grants for students in further and higher education.

A range of motions also sides the affect on schools, declining literacy, teacher unemployment and university education. It is also a debate on education.

Semiconductor revolution to affect courses

by Robin McKie
Science Correspondent

Proposals for introducing more science and technology courses at universities and polytechnics to meet the demands of Britain's expanding semiconductor industry are now being considered by the Department of Education and Science.

The move follows a report, published this week, by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development which calls for a radical technology strategy to allow Britain to take full advantage of the so-called microelectronics revolution.

"Microelectronics are going to have a radical effect on industry and society," warned Mr R. J. Clay, chairman of the ACARD working party which prepared the report. "Everyone will have to have some understanding of semiconductor technology, from school children to cabinet ministers."

The report warns that the effects of the new technology, which will allow increasingly complex electronic systems to take over more and more human tasks, will alter our domestic and working lives.

School curricula, including CSE and GCE O and A level syllabuses, will need to take this into account, and we recommend that the Schools Council should explore this urgently", it says.

Universities, polytechnics and technical colleges should also provide courses for design, production and engineering and training staff to meet the new demands. The working party urges that the DfES should be asked for its proposals on such courses and a spokesman for the department said this week that these were now being considered.

"The objective should be to ensure that within five years shortage of appropriately trained staff is not a constraint on exploiting semiconductor technology", the report adds.

The working party also proposes the programme to provide three-month residential courses for Britain's 260,000 engineers and technologists should be set up at a cost of £5m a year. This could be done at about 50 centres round the country and would help engineers acquire expertise in semiconductor applications.

The organizations involved in setting up microelectronics training courses would include the professional institutions, research associations, technical colleges, polytechnics, universities and industry. The programme should be coordinated under the leadership of the Department of Industry.

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The Applications of Semiconductor Technology by the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, HMSO, 85p.

Union acts on smallpox compensation

Birmingham University will soon receive a letter from the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, the union representing the relatives of Mrs Janet Barker, the 40-year-old medical photographer who died of smallpox at the university.

The union is demanding compensation from the university over the death and is also submitting claims on behalf of 100



Mr Sukamoto, Counsellor at the Japanese Embassy, talks to British graduates who are going to Japan to teach English.

Japan has yen for English

Twenty-two British graduates are to take up one-year contracts later this month to teach English in Japan, at the expense of the Japanese Government.

The Japanese see it as a long-term investment to improve Japan's image in this country and to increase knowledge about it. They are anxious that native Britons should be available to teach English. At present a number of Americans and Europeans teach English in Japan.

Nevertheless the idea, which is also supported by the British Government, was put forward by Mr

Nicholas Wolfers, a merchant banker, who is anxious to improve relations between the two countries. The graduates, nine of whom are from Oxford, were recruited earlier this year and selected from several hundred applicants. They will go to universities, schools, colleges and in two cases, to companies throughout Japan. They will earn £11,000 a year tax free.

Only a small number of yet have any knowledge of the Japanese language but the students are attending a two week introductory crash course in Buckinghamshire, before they leave on September 29. Some of the contracts will be renewable.

This is the first time that the Japanese Government has agreed to make money available for this scheme. They intend to increase the numbers of students in subsequent years.

There are also plans for about 150 Japanese students to visit British educational institutions within the next few years.

NUT pamphlet attacks genetic theories of race difference

A pamphlet attacking claims of basic genetic differences between races and intended to help combat racialism in schools has been compiled by two Open University academics for the National Union of Teachers.

The pamphlet, Race, Education and Intelligence, attacks theories of racial differences on five major points: in biological terms the concept of race is meaningless; more than 94 per cent of genetic differences occur between individuals of the same race, not between races; intelligence tests cannot measure a biological potential; it is not meaningful to divide performance into genetic or environmental components; human development should be viewed in social, economic and historical terms, not from a biological perspective.

The document has been produced by Professor Steven Rose, a biologist, and Dr Ken Richardson, a psychologist, who are both members of the Open University's brain research group. They were commissioned by the NUT following a conference in the union's Eastern conference to take further steps to combat racialism in schools. Publication of the pamphlet follows consultations by the authors with union officials and practising teachers.

Launching it at a press conference this week Mr Fred Jarvis, the union's general secretary, described the pamphlet as "doing a valuable job in debunking racialist ideas. It formed part of the NUT's continuing efforts in combat racialism and was primarily a guide for teachers on a complex issue. It was not intended as a textbook for pupils."

Explaining the measurement of genes present in any particular human group, the pamphlet says that for nearly all the genes studied, the differences between individuals of different races are no greater than for individuals of the same race. "Genetically a white English individual is likely to be just as similar to a different from his white neighbour as he is to a Caribbean or Asian neighbour."

It recalls the Stanford-Binet tests before 1937 in which women scored on average about ten points lower than men. When the revised version was constructed several items on which women performed better than men were introduced, and some where they failed more consistently were abandoned, so that the measurement between the sexes was equalized.

Race, Education and Intelligence: A Teacher's Guide to the Facts and Issues, published by the NUT, Hamilton House, Moleculin Place, London WC1H 9BD.

Universities evade duty to question—Hoggart

by Maggie Richards

Universities must do more in the future than merely respond to the demands of society, while pursuing objective knowledge they have a responsibility to question the terms of life offered by that society.

But many universities are at present evading this duty, says Dr Richard Hoggart in a paper published this week by the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education. The paper by Dr Hoggart, who is chairman of the advisory council, is published as a contribution to the present debate on higher education, and based on a lecture given to the American Association of Higher Education conference in Chicago in March.

Identifying the late 1970s and early 1980s as a watershed for higher education, Dr Hoggart suggests it is time for universities to think about their roles more radically than in the 1960s. They will need to be concerned with groups other than those aged 18-plus, he says.

Outlining his views on the continuing education needs of the next decade, Dr Hoggart says the increasing speed of technological change will create a demand for more varied forms of study: refresher courses; in-service training; and educational leave; and part-time study by working students. Better provision will also be required for late-entrants to full-time education, he says.

But he adds: "All this concerns people who at some point in their lives realize what they are missing. But in Great Britain one half of those who leave school at 16 never set foot in an educational establishment for the rest of their lives. Society's needs call for more than this."

Dr Hoggart says: "The universities do not sufficiently examine the demands society makes on them. The universities are asked not only to do more than this, but to be more than this, to criticize society directly."

In a final note addressed chiefly to the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, Dr Hoggart expresses the hope that the debate on higher education will not be based on staffing and resources. After Expansion: A Time for Diversity, by Richard Hoggart, published by the Advisory Council for Adult and Continuing Education, 19b De Montfort Street, Leicester LS1 7GE, price 40p.

expansion in public funding for the arts over the last 20 or so years. To those that have been given. Better provision is being made for those who already know what they like and want."

Dr Hoggart also pleads for a closer relationship between universities and other parts of the education system: "Local education authorities, technical and further educational institutions, the schools at all levels would gain from feeling themselves part of a seamless fabric of education provision for all ages; they should be aware of their local universities, respect them as the intellectual apex of the system, and draw on them regularly at different times in response to different needs and interests. British universities are rarely so regarded today."

Praising the work of university extra-mural departments he points out that they are still regarded as "marginal" to the real work of the institutions. They must, in the 1980s, be accepted as a central element within the university system.

But universities must progress still further, Dr Hoggart argues, and become "more than responders to the felt needs of students or the known needs of society as it is at present constituted."

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ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENTS

College's radio and TV links increase again

by Maggie Richards

Six home study courses linked to broadcasting materials are being organized by the National Extension College at Cambridge this autumn—the largest number of such collaborative efforts yet offered by the non-profit-making college. Three of the courses, spanning environment, politics and society, will be offered at A level.

A course on ecology will be linked to a Thames Television production "Botanic Man", which will be presented by independent companies in all regions and examines man's impact on his environment. The link also involves practical investigation into local environmental issues.

The NEC has joined the BBC for a radio series to accompany its course "World Powers in the Twentieth Century", which reviews events during the past 80 years and studies the influence of today's major powers—China, Russia and the United States.

The third O-level course entitled "Discovering Society" is to be linked to a BBC television series "The Living City". The series poses questions on current issues including the role of the family in modern society, and the relationship between law, order and crime.

Youth target of Thames series

A new attempt to reach thousands of young job seekers in the South-East is being made through a Thames Television series launched this week.

The venture is a tentative effort to repeat the success of Westward Television's "Just the Job" series which was supported by a strong volunteer counselling element and a specially prepared information pack designed by the National Extension College at Cambridge.

But, recognizing the problem of rescheduling a similar scheme on a vast scale for the London region, Thames have decided on a less elaborate approach for their pilot project. The series of 10 programmes entitled "It's Your Future" began on Monday, aimed at young school-leavers aged 15 to 17.

Accompanying the broadcasts is a self-help pack compiled by the National Extension College and intended for young people in the lower ability range. The pack consists of advice and information in comic-strip form, and a series of games and puzzles.

A broadcasting element has also been added to the "Green Earth", a television series produced by Thames and being transmitted in the autumn. It has been added to three introductory independent regimens, plus in present a simple guide in ecology, with a step by step explanation of the major ecological processes.

NEC's autumn course "Make It Count", which attracts more than 8,000 students when first broadcast earlier this year, is to be repeated on independent television. The broadcasting component was compiled by Thames Television.

A basic branch course linked to the BBC's "Firmly Established" "Resemble" series will also be presented, offering students an opportunity of additional oral and written exercises.

Details of the six courses accompany the full 1978-1979 guide published by the NEC, containing information on the 76 correspondence units which range from beginners' texts to "O" and "A" level courses.

The college also publishes a 20-page guide to degree and professional tuition services, and a large handbook outlining Open University preparatory courses. Guide to Courses 1978/79 Study of Home, published by the National Extension College, 131 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1PD.

Mixed success for retraining courses

by John O'Leary

Retraining courses designed to provide 1,500 teachers in shortage subjects have been deemed a success although only about half of those enrolling last year appear to have found teaching jobs before the end of their course.

Less than 1,000 people from industry or other teaching subjects joined retraining courses in September 1977 and the Department of Education and Science decided to restrict its survey of employment prospects to the teachers, who formed almost half the total. It was decided that tracing the destinations of those from industry would prove too difficult.

Despite first reports that only one teacher in three found a job after finishing the course, the DES has now declared itself "more than satisfied" with the enrolment figures and the proportion finding teaching posts by July, when the survey was undertaken.

More than 9 per cent of the teachers replied to the survey, which revealed that of the 455 who joined courses in mathematics, craft, design and technology and physical sciences, 336 finished the programme and 253 found jobs by July. The DES pointed out that this meant three-quarters of those completing courses found jobs immediately, while the success rate could be expected to rise later in the summer.

The largest entry was for mathematics, where 449 people enrolled, 244 teachers. Of these, 159 completed the course and 129 found jobs by July. In the craft subjects, 129 of the 184 teachers started courses and found jobs, and 129 took up places, eight of those completing courses found jobs immediately. No figures are available for the Government's £3.5m programme.

The DES is now considering a more detailed picture of the retraining teachers. A spokesman said July was too early to make a final assessment because some students would only just have started looking for jobs.

Scientists learn how to run research teams

by Robin McKie

Science Correspondent

A course on the management of research, especially designed for scientists in charge of teams carrying out several projects, has been launched at Brunel University.

The two-week course has been designed specifically to meet the needs of scientists in any basic discipline who are occupying positions of middle management in research laboratories. At present, most management of research courses are aimed at research directors or laboratory managers.

It is intended that scientists will be able to improve the way they manage research at present and will be helped to develop their managerial skills to allow them to take on more responsibility. The course, which is being aided by a grant from the Leverhulme Trust, has been developed using experience of a department of Environmental Science for principal scientific officers in Government laboratories, together with that of the Brunel Management Programme.

The first course will be held at the Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames from October 9 to 16. It will be open to scientists working in either the private or public sector.

Speakers will include Mr P. E. Trier, director of research and development, Philips Industries Ltd; Dr L. E. Roberts, director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell; and Mr S. L. Briggs, vice-chancellor, Brunel University.

Part-time MSc opportunity for busy managers

by David Jobbins

A new part-time MSc course in management studies begins at Slough City Polytechnic next month. It has been drawn up for managers who cannot spare a year for full-time study but have the ability, experience and motivation to work successfully at second degree level.

Teaching—one afternoon and one evening a week—is spread over three years and is followed by a research dissertation. Polytechnic staff will work closely with students and their employers to ensure that the programme is as relevant as possible to individual management needs.

The course has been devised for managers who are or are likely to be, responsible for major decisions in their own organizations. But staff feel it will also be of considerable value to others, including owners and managers of small business, professional management consultants and teachers. The emphasis is to be on developing concepts, skills, and a manager to contribute to his organization's corporate activities.

Students will choose to specialize in financial, personnel or operations management, marketing, industrial relations, or a combination of two or more of these.

Digging into Kent's history

A new joint honours degree course starting this month at Christ Church College, Canterbury, places particular emphasis on the rich history of the surrounding area.

The three-year BA will be among the first to be validated by Kent University, which has now taken over from London University in approving the college's degrees. Six other arts subjects are available to form the other half of the course.

A modular form has been adopted to provide maximum flexibility for students, who can choose from a range of options which allow them to combine political, international, ecclesiastical, social and economic

history. The second, and more advanced, part of the course will require original work with documentary or other source material.

Four of the options deal with Kent and Canterbury, two concentrating on industrial archaeology and educational provision. Mr John Mayes, principal lecturer in history, believes that the local history of the course is probably unique.

The history course is intended to encourage students to explore the historical background to contemporary society and introduce them to the scope and methodology of social historians, as well as developing skills in exposition, analysis and interpretation.

Postgraduates at Manchester show the

A postgraduate alternative prospectus, the first publication of its kind in the country, has been produced by Manchester Students' Union.

The 48-page booklet gives accounts of 15 different postgraduate courses available at Manchester. There are also general introductions to the city and university as well as information on accommodation, grants, fees and numbers.

The booklet also includes a short section on the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. Copies are being sent to most universities and to education institutions but can also be obtained from the Academic Affairs Office, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, price 40p.

4-year engineering management degree

Birmingham University has been given support by the University Grants Committee for a new four-year degree in engineering management for top students.

The course, called "Mechanical Engineering Management", will include teaching contributions from the departments of mechanical engineering.

North American News

Engineering ready for a revival

The Finiston Committee prepares its report on the state of the engineering industry. Five Cookson reports on the education of engineers in the United States, which Sir John visited as part of his investigations.

Engineering is probably least in the eyes of all the major fields of higher education in the United States. It is not that the engineering schools are at all mediocre, just that the media ignore them.

Compared to the glamour of some professional schools—law, medicine, business—the troubles of the engineering schools are the exciting disciplines coming out of the sciences, and the progress in engineering education is not noteworthy.

When engineering colleges do manage to creep into the news, it is usually in a favourable way. The graduates consistently come out with the highest starting salaries and the most job offers.

This year employers have about 10 per cent more entry-level engineering jobs than in 1977—1978 is a good year—and a high level of starting salary of \$18,000 a year—average for electrical and mechanical engineers is in the \$16,000 to \$17,000 range. An arts graduate would be lucky to get \$10,000 a year.

There are signs that the good news is getting through to the high schools. Applications and enrolment in engineering, which were in decline during the early 1970s, are now rising sharply. (The total number of degrees awarded by American universities in all branches of engineering is currently about 40,000 a year at bachelor's level, 17,000 masters and 3,000 doctorates.)

Since the United States has no national engineering curriculum, it is hard to tell how the different disciplines are faring in the competition for bright students.

However, engineering educators believe they are getting at least half the share of the most able students in the country.

For example, 15 per cent of students in the National Merit Scholarship competition (which picks up a good proportion of the country's academically brilliant school-leavers) take four degrees in engineering. Five per cent of all American undergraduates are engineers.

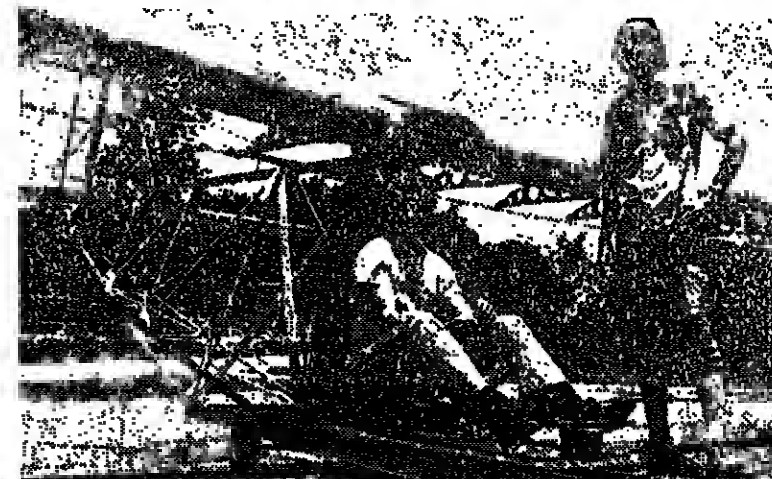
Within the general diversity of American higher education, engineering stands out as a rock of stability. In terms of academic standards, engineering is one of the most stable of professions. The 48-page booklet gives accounts of 15 different postgraduate courses available at Manchester. There are also general introductions to the city and university as well as information on accommodation, grants, fees and numbers.

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Two engineering students who built a one-man glider as a class project at the University of Florida.

if accreditation is refused. (Postgraduate courses remain free of the accreditation process, except for a few design-oriented master's programmes.)

Accreditation applies to individual programmes and not to the whole institution. An institution's various engineering courses all go through the accreditation process at the same time, normally of six-yearly intervals.

This is how the procedure works: the university or college starts by filling in a huge questionnaire. It has to spell out how each programme being evaluated and the engineering school as a whole meet the ECPD's complex criteria.

The quantitative criteria require colleges to devote the equivalent of one undergraduate year to engineering science and half a year each to advanced mathematics, basic sciences, engineering design, and the humanities and social sciences.

Thus, the curriculum content of three or four undergraduate years is specified by ECPD, leaving at least one year for schools to develop their own options.

However, some professional societies lay down additional requirements for their own subject—for example, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers insists on at least three years of chemistry, chemistry, allowing colleges only half a year's flexibility for chemical engineering programmes.

After the questionnaire has been completed, ECPD sends a team of investigators to the college. There is a chairman and one member for each programme seeking recognition (who is unaffiliated by the appropriate professional society).

ECPD is now making an effort to ensure that at least 30 per cent of the inspectors are practising engineers in industry.

If accreditation is refused there is an appeals procedure, which is very rarely used.

David Reyes-Guerra, executive director of ECPD, estimates that as many as 10 per cent of the programmes that start in the road towards accreditation fail along the way.

According to Robert Beckmann, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Maryland and past president of ECPD, 15 to 20 per cent of the programmes are put in probation. Normally, he says, the college gets such a shock that it sets to bring the programme back up to standard, and accreditation is maintained.

One criticism sometimes directed at the accreditation system is that it inhibits educational experimentation and innovation—a charge Mr Reyes-Guerra and ECPD director of accreditation John Alden reject. In some cases ECPD is prepared to depart from its published criteria. Mr Reyes-Guerra says that Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts tried to introduce its radically new engineering curriculum—known as The Plan and generally recognized as the most distinctively different undergraduate engineering course in the United States.

Static hands are composed primarily of engineers working in the state, appointed by the governor, though several also include public or "consumer" representatives.

Less than half of the one million or so people working as professional engineers in the United States are actually registered with a state board.

This is because the system contains a big loophole, commonly called the "industrial exemption clause". Registration itself is not a legal requirement to practise as an engineer—the requirement is that all work should be certified by a registered engineer.

Therefore a factory or firm can have just one registered engineer assuming responsibility for the work of many unregistered colleagues.

The industrial exemption clause was introduced when the registration system was set up in the early years of this century, as a political concession to industry. The National Society of Professional Engineers is exerting strong pressure to scrap it, and make registration compulsory. So far it has succeeded only in the rural state of Montana.

John Alden of ECPD believes the registration system is set for a big expansion in the years ahead, both through the repeal of the industrial exemption clause in more states and through a new movement to make continuing education and re-examination a condition of registration.

The state of Iowa recently decided that its engineers would have to show proof of continued professional competency when renewing their registrations.

But, Mr Alden warns, "people have not become aware of the problems they will encounter—they are still looking at expansion in a rather idealized way, in terms of protecting the jobs of professional engineers and raising the prestige of the profession".

There seems to be a general feeling among engineering educators that American engineering schools do not have enough contact with industry. As a recent report by the American Society for Engineering Education put it: "It appears that few engineering faculties either understand or trust industry and that industry people have a negative opinion of engineering faculty".

One fundamental problem is the lack of industrial experience of many academic engineers. Another is the reluctance of industry to support research in university engineering laboratories.

Professor Beckmann, who was dean of engineering at the university of Maryland until 1977, says universities try to hire academic staff who have had at least a year or two's industrial experience, preferably after completing their PhDs.

Unfortunately, during the academic boom of the 1950s and 60s, when universities could not be

thorough, they granted tenure to engineers who had not worked in the outside world. These people have had to pick up industrial experience through part-time consulting or working in industry during summer vacations or sabbaticals.

But, according to Professor Beckmann, the American academic engineer has far fewer opportunities to gain money and experience by consulting than is popularly imagined, especially if he is young or unknown.

He did a survey of the College of Engineering at the University of Maryland and found that, for every ten faculty members, three or four did no outside consulting at all, one or two made a day or two a week, and the remaining five or six did occasional work, perhaps once a month.

University engineers are becoming increasingly concerned about the widening gap between industrial and academic salaries. The starting pay for a new engineering faculty member with a PhD at a good state university is likely to be around \$17,000—industry would probably offer the same person \$25,000.

After working for five years at the university on being promoted to the rank of associate professor, an engineer may be on \$21,000 a year—which he might be able to supplement by \$5,000 through outside work if he is very fortunate.

What do employers think of the engineering graduates turned out by the university on being promoted to the rank of associate professor? The number one criticism heard at the annual college-industry conferences held by ASSE is that today's graduates are not taught to communicate properly, either with laymen or with their fellow engineers.

Employers' second main criticism is that colleges no longer teach engineering students the traditional design and drawing skills to an adequate standard.

These shortcomings are among the pressures on universities to extend their engineering education from a four-year bachelor's degree to a five-year master's programme. As long ago as 1968 an important report by ASSE "the goals of engineering education", recommended this, but it has not yet come about on a large scale.

Mr Morfue says universities that have tried to move to five-year programmes have failed because the student body has evaporated. With the high costs of culture in the United States, students are not prepared to pay for a fifth year of basic education if they can get away with four.

But he feels the time may again be ripe for a general move to five-year engineering courses. A recent survey poll of engineering college deans showed 80 per cent in favour of longer basic programmes.

However, Mr Reyes-Guerra says industry is really quite happy with the status quo, despite its complaints. Companies know it takes six years to educate an engineer, but they would rather take graduate students out of their pockets after four years and provide the final two years training themselves, than hand one year over to the colleges and hire people with master's degrees at even higher salaries.

It is now up to the AFSA council to decide the wording and of course they will go for the neutral version. A spokesman said the AFSA inquiry might be carried out in conjunction with a similar investigation by the American Association of University Professors.

The AAUP has announced the formation of an ad hoc investigating committee, chaired by Professor Peter Steiner, professor of economics and law at the University of Michigan. If it finds the case against the University of Maryland proved, the next AAUP annual meeting is likely to place Maryland on its list of censored institutions.

Dr Olman's success—thought to be very unlikely both by his supporters and by his opponents—would cause a sensation in what the Chronicle of Higher Education this month called "a conservative profession moving further to the right".

Dr Olman remains at New York University, where he is associate professor of political science, while his lawyer tries to win him his job at the University of Maryland through court order.

Freedom row professor nominated

from our correspondent

WASHINGTON

Berrell Olman, the Marxist professor at the centre of an academic freedom row over his rejection by the University of Maryland, is running for the presidency of the prestigious American Political Science Association (APSA).

He was nominated at the association's annual meeting in New York by the Council for New Political Science, in opposition to Professor Warren Miller of the University of Michigan, who is the official candidate put forward by the APSA council.

The Caucus is a left-wing group which has regularly put forward its own candidates for the association's elected posts over the past decade. An APSA spokesman said they have sometimes given the "official" candidates a close fight but have never beaten them.

Dr Olman's success—thought to be very unlikely both by his supporters and by his opponents—would cause a sensation in what the Chronicle of Higher Education this month called "a conservative profession moving further to the right".

Dr Olman remains at New York University, where he is associate professor of political science, while his lawyer tries to win him his job at the University of Maryland through court order.

He was nominated to chair Maryland's department of political science by a departmental search committee, approved by the provost of social sciences and by the chancellor of the College Park campus and then rejected three months later by the new university president, John Toll, after a few local politicians had intervened to say they thought it inappropriate for the state university to appoint a Marxist to head its political science department.

Dr Toll has refused to explain his decision beyond a brief statement that Dr Olman's academic qualifications were inadequate for the job. He and the university are fighting Dr Olman's lawsuit and his contention that he was rejected for political reasons.

Berrell Olman is, according to the Caucus for New Political Science, the first "unwashed Marxist" ever nominated for APSA president. However, he has stood for election in the APSA council and lost decisively.

The APSA has a committee on professional ethics and academic freedom which is to investigate the University of Maryland's treatment of Dr Olman. However the annual meeting could not agree whether to refer the matter to the committee with a strong recommendation for the university's "political" action against Dr Olman or merely with a "neutral" worded statement of the issue.

Initially the radicals succeeded in passing a vote of censure against the university, against the wishes of the APSA council which did not want to pre-judge the case. But a manoeuvre enabled the other side to have the matter reconsidered. Many delegates then left the meeting, and the absence of a quorum prevented the vote being taken again.

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هكذا من الأصل

Paul McGill reports on the Dublin Foundation

European quest for a better life —at work and at leisure

Violent protests over nuclear power in Germany, campaigns against motorways in Britain, strikes against assembly work in France, lawsuits by Italian trade unions against a colourant factory, discrimination by Belgian workers because of a production system that was turning them into "rubins", the closure of an Irish factory after a dispute over shift working—all are examples of widespread concern about living and working conditions. It was to contribute to the planning and establishment of better conditions that, in May 1975, the EEC Council of Ministers set up the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, known as the EEC circles, as the Dublin Foundation because its headquarters are ten miles south east of the Irish capital.

While practical and measurable topics like health, safety, noise and heat come within the new institution's terms of reference, it will cover also more general issues like the creation of structures which confer greater autonomy on the workers, new forms of participation and control in industry, methods for bringing leisure within reach of the least favoured, and offering everyone more positive opportunities for personal fulfilment.

In a paper outlining the reasons for its establishment, the foundation states that the strength of these qualitative aspirations increases as industrialization intensifies.

"They are particularly strong among the younger generations who are contesting, in ever-growing numbers, the traditional forms of authority, are showing an increasing aversion to jobs likely to impair their equilibrium or detract from their personal development, are demanding alternative forms of relationship between man and his neighbour, between the individual and institutions and between man and nature."

"Efforts have been made to fulfil these aspirations through legislative, collective agreements and experiments. But the changes, those aspects of production that are trying, alienating and damaging to workers. Through these changes, the document argues, a new form of mind can be seen emerging.

"People are coming to believe that pyramidal structures stratified and rigid as they are, no longer fit in with the functioning of modern organizations, be it in business or in society in general," it says.

Clearly, the work of the foundation has immense political and economic implications. Socialists, for example, will wonder how new structures that will satisfy the workers can be created without the overthrow of capitalism.

The same question was posed by Euroforum, the information bulletin of the EEC, some months ago. "These new ideas," it said, "are a new concern with the quality of work, 'run against the grain of industrial logic, which has encouraged night work and introduced automation which effectively has replaced arduous jobs by mindless jobs."

The director of the foundation, Dr. J. J. van der Stoep, says that the quest for profit in the midst of an economic crisis does not favour these qualitative aspects of work.

Far from proposing a new economic order, however, the journal suggests that capitalism can accommodate, and be improved by, a new emphasis on quality.

irrationality of this industrial logic has to be clearly demonstrated," it continues, "waste of human resources and costs involved in accidents, pollution, energy wastage, etc."

Similarly, the foundation notes that, very often, the same firms are rated low both on the stock exchange and by their staff, if they had working conditions and low profitability go hand in hand.

It diverges from the view, often expressed by Western European governments, that inflation is caused by excessive wage demands on the part of employees. Instead, it argues that "inflation, it is known, is constantly spiralling as a result of frustrations which are the consequence of excessive social inequality."

A senior member of the foundation's staff, Mr. Georges Seguin, formerly a French civil servant and professor of philosophy, explained the theory thus: "In an affluent society where advertising plays a big role, people who are stimulated by money to consume, tend to be right, because they have insufficient money to want a lot more. It is a rather important factor and the greater the inequalities, the greater the tendency to consume inflation."

It would be wrong to think that the foundation's staff are locked in constant political struggle. As Mr. Seguin commented: "We don't concern ourselves in questions of socialism or other ideological issues. We do research."

None the less, a political viewpoint is implied in its work, even if frequently referred to as the social workers' and the foundation is obliged to take EEC policies into account. Far from being a restriction, the absence of any decision-making functions on the part of the foundation is probably a strength, allowing it to concentrate on practical problems and acceptable solutions while leaving the more general issues to other EEC institutions.

One of the earliest practical problems for the Dutch director, Dr. J. J. van der Stoep, was finding premises and staff. Most of the 250 applications for jobs were Irish, making it difficult to get a good spread of EEC countries. At the highest grades this has been achieved with two French, two British and one each from Ireland, Germany, Holland, Italy and Denmark. In the lowest grades, nine out of the 11 staff are Irish.

Promises were made available by the Irish government in the form of a large late 18th century manor house, previously owned by a man reputed to be Ireland's richest resident.

Along with the house on a site of over 13 acres beside the village of Shanbally, are a substantial library, a swimming pool (now being converted to other use) and a coach house. The director of the foundation, Dr. J. J. van der Stoep, says that the quest for profit in the midst of an economic crisis does not favour these qualitative aspects of work.

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The work of the foundation is based on a four-year rolling programme and the first one decided that, in view of limited resources of staff and money, priority should go to working conditions. It decided, too, that specific areas should be avoided and that close relations should be maintained with member states and international organizations to avoid duplication of work.

Last year, four subjects were chosen for examination: shift-work, health and safety, the impact of automation on the work conditions of non-manual workers. Although it is concentrating on work conditions, the foundation is not to be confused with the ILO, which in the broadest sense, in the case of shift-work, for example, it will examine the effects on the worker's family and will take account of costs to the community rather than to the firm alone.

The foundation is not a research institute currying out academic studies. Instead it describes itself as both "a meeting of the minds" where discussion can be joined on urgent problems faced by the Community countries and as "a vantage point" where the broadest sense, in the case of shift-work, for example, it will examine the effects on the worker's family and will take account of costs to the community rather than to the firm alone.

Mr. Seguin expressed it less poetically. "Our object is to foster the exchange of ideas, experiments and innovative actions. We supply EEC institutions with data and it is up to them to take decisions resulting in directives or regulations."

We will study existing systems of work organization in all the countries. Countries work within their borders and ideas circulate badly. What we lack in our society is imagination—the foundation will have a bank of innovative ideas. We can't act in the place of the social partners, but at present decisions are taken in haste without the necessary scientific information."

Instead of carrying out research, the foundation farms it out to organizations throughout the EEC. The Administrative State College in Oxfordshire was engaged to carry out research on shift-work in a factory, Middlesex Polytechnic to study safety and health in industrial plants and Ford Research and Development to look at shift-work. Altogether, in 1977, 32 contracts were signed at a cost of £100,000.

A number of additional British institutions will be involved in this year's projects, namely Loughborough University on shift-work, costs and innovations, the Medical Research Council on shift-work and the consequences of shift-work on health and family life and Wycombe Management Services Ltd, which will be involved in developing the "foundation model", which the organization will use to carry out case studies on new forms of work organization.

The mission-orientated and multidisciplinary nature of the organization suggests that some of the contacts are for experiments and innovation, rather than for traditional research. This does not mean that somebody will take over a factory and try out a different system of shift-work or a new form of worker participation, but it does mean that such innovations are carefully watched.

"We don't intend to have experiments where there is no initiative," explained Mr. Seguin. "We will be involved in places where experiments are under way—for example, to put them in touch with another plant which is doing something similar."

The nature of the foundation implies that it will do something which is not being done by the ILO, which in the broadest sense, in the case of shift-work, for example, it will examine the effects on the worker's family and will take account of costs to the community rather than to the firm alone.

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UGC passes its twenty year health check

The only man to make a full-length study of the committee has returned with an encouraging update

The University Grants Committee is alive and well and the protection that it gives universities from excessive Government interference is still effective in spite of the financial cutbacks of recent years.

This is the preliminary conclusion of a six-month study of the UGC in particular and university government relations in general undertaken by Professor Robert Berdahl of the State University of New York at Buffalo, helped by Ms Lynda Haddock of the Institute of Education in London.

Professor Berdahl is the author of the only comprehensive full-length study of the committee, *British Universities and the State*, which was published by Cambridge University Press in 1959. He returned to Britain at the beginning of the year to see how these relations had developed in the past 20 years. In the past six months he has conducted more than 90 off-the-record interviews with members of the UGC, ministers, vice-chancellors and other policy-makers.

His preliminary summation is: "A University Grants Committee more dirigiste than it used to be? Certainly, yes. A Trojan Horse to allow political hands to make intimate academic decisions? Not yet."

Professor Berdahl emphasizes that the changing role of the UGC has to be seen against more general social trends such as the pervasive weakness of education in general and of higher education in particular. He also points out that the UGC is not immune from the pressures of the current realities of the British system, but he is not a pessimist. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with.

In fact Professor Berdahl believes that the UGC has been a force for good in the past 20 years. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with.

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ities retained an unusually high degree of administrative discretion. However, Professor Berdahl believes that the academic independence of our universities has been significantly lessened over the 15 years, mostly because of the increasing tendency of the Government to interfere.

"The UGC has clearly come a long way from those early days when it figuratively lived in the middle of the night and the Government could come and collect the money," he says.

But even here he remains cautiously optimistic. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with.

The only area of concern is the dual system of support, which he says is not ideal. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with. He says that the UGC is still a force to be reckoned with.

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Study in prison: a tool for mental survival and a means of cultural escape

Over a period of about eight years while serving a 25-year prison sentence, I passed my O and A levels, was awarded a social science certificate (adult education), read 15 years, mostly because of the increasing tendency of the Government to interfere.

"The UGC has clearly come a long way from those early days when it figuratively lived in the middle of the night and the Government could come and collect the money," he says.

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An external degree gave East End robber John McVicar a place in the headlines and a chance of parole to complete a Masters degree at Leicester. Here he describes the problems and effects of education behind bars

disruption and subversion. Eventually this was contained by a variety of measures including segregation units, "cool-off" transfers to local prisons, parole, and any policy that by individualising convicts undermined their solidarity. Clearly education had a role under the last category, particularly as it was sometimes effective with the most disruptive types.

The front runners in fermenting disorder and instigating escapes are often fairly intelligent and, predictably, some of those favoured for parole. The dominant concern of the education officer in the prison is to ensure that not only can education be traded off for their compliance but also that students used whatever influence they had to curb subversion in others. The custodians also found that allowing one convict to graduate went much further in propagating a more wholesome language of the Prison Department than teaching 1,000 illiterates to read.

In 1969 the Home Office issued a policy statement on education which told us that "the purpose of education in prison is really the same as its purpose outside—namely, to help a person who has no understanding of himself, of his fellow men and of the world in which he lives and works; to acquire a skill, trade or profession, and to pursue it successfully; to use time in ways that are useful, acceptable and satisfying."

What we can wonder, happened to discipline the meaning of the universe. Nevertheless, this document led to a big leap in the funds devoted to higher education, so that in 1977 there were 77 OU convict-students and a much larger number doing preparatory work for entry.

I was one of the six convicts who graduated in 1977. During the three years which I took to study for the degree I was in Leicester security wing. It is a tiny place: 20 by four yards with an exercise yard the size of a tennis court. There were rarely more than six convicts there, although most of the time twice that number of warders were in dozing attendance.

My routine of study was virtually undisturbed. Every week I saw two lecturers from the local university for whom I produced a rule book, a list of material to work on, an essay each. Since the only work in the wing was a rule book, sufficient to keep one person busy for an hour a day—I could study full-time. I suppose I rarely did less than 60 hours' study a week. My only distractions were television and self-play.

Given that I was in a high-security prison unit, my conditions of study were quite good. One of the lecturers who taught me while I was in there recently told me an anecdote that illustrated this. A warder had asked him how I was getting on with my studies and, after Ivan had said very well, he had said, "I'm sure you'll do well given your background." The provision of lecturers to teach one man was a constant source of irritation to the basic grade warders, although a minority did approve. But whatever hostility existed never spilled over into interference. Management merely adopted a policy of leave them alone until they began to threaten security or good order. Within

his life is finite. He cannot win in prison for whatever his capabilities he could make more of them outside. All he can do is minimize his losses.

The prison culture offers him one design for living which does at least protect him from being taken over by his custodians. But it does this at a price. He has only to look around him to see how, in the long run, this culture creates petty self-interest, rivalry, winning creatures who have lost the capacity to live fully inside or outside. Every day of his sentence he will hear the lament "he's done too much bird" applied to someone.

Long-term convicts manage their psychological survival by different methods but the evidence is that those who in some fashion voluntarily undergo some mental discipline survive best and easiest. Some of the most guilty men I've known have transcended their sentence, transformed their identity and become legal experts to boot by fighting their case. Music is a way—education is another.

A couple of years ago an adult educationist named Forster conducted a study of higher education in prisons and collected the following observation by a warder on OU student-convicts: "It doesn't help them to adjust to prison at all—it just helps them pretend they're not here." All the successful methods of cultural escape do this. Education was the method I chose and is the only one I can discuss with any confidence.

Long-term sentences are by virtue of the time scales involved difficult to grasp. The experience of being overwhelmed by a long-term sentence is similar to that of being a traveller who is completely lost. In such a situation the method I chose and is the only one I can discuss with any confidence. Long-term sentences are by virtue of the time scales involved difficult to grasp. The experience of being overwhelmed by a long-term sentence is similar to that of being a traveller who is completely lost. In such a situation the method I chose and is the only one I can discuss with any confidence.

Since degree work is designed to equip practitioners with the skills of the managerial, professional and scientific sectors of society, it is probably changes those who are not of that ilk. Furthermore, the lower down the social ladder the graduate's origins (long-term convicts tend to step off the lowest rung), the greater is likely to be the change. Clearly this is a complicated phenomenon but there seems little room for argument that in the case of working-class "professional" criminals, the change is likely to be quite radical. Certainly it will be a change that will work against the offender's previous pattern of crime.

Obviously degree work is not going to help to every working-class, long-term convict. It is probably changes those who are not of that ilk. Furthermore, the lower down the social ladder the graduate's origins (long-term convicts tend to step off the lowest rung), the greater is likely to be the change. Clearly this is a complicated phenomenon but there seems little room for argument that in the case of working-class "professional" criminals, the change is likely to be quite radical. Certainly it will be a change that will work against the offender's previous pattern of crime.

The educational officer who first helped me get started, a man named John Hunt, once flattered the idea of a small prison unit designed for higher education. It is not feasible on either administrative or cost grounds. Indeed if more imaginative use was made of convict graduates, there is no reason why the increased costs could not be offset.

The 19th-century Russian revolutionary Victor Serge wrote: "In prison it is a fundamental rule of mental survival to work or at least to occupy the mind." The focal concern of most long-term convicts is to serve their time in the way that produces the least physical and mental deterioration. Generally people live their lives without being aware of the passing of the years, just as by and large we don't live under the shadow of the certainty of death. For most of us, except in rare circumstances, our involvement in what we do precludes such considerations.

The condition of the long-term offender, however, is such that he is made acutely aware of such things. He has lost a whole series of basic rights over his life which have been taken over by strangers who gain their livelihood at the expense of his exercise of these rights. He cannot avoid seeing time as an alien imposition that pushes him by denying him just as he cannot be other than aware, because he has forfeited such an appreciable segment of prime living time, that

his life is finite. He cannot win in prison for whatever his capabilities he could make more of them outside. All he can do is minimize his losses.

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**PORTUGUESE
ART
SINCE 1910**
2nd September–1st October

**RODRIGO
MOYNIHAN**
9th September–15th October

ALVARO AALTO
16th September–15th October

**ANTHONY
GREEN R.A.**
14th October–12th November

**THE GOLD OF
EL DORADO**
21st November–18th March

**THE
ROYAL
ACADEMY
OF ARTS**
Burlington House,
Piccadilly, London W1

A lifetime's crowning statement

The World Economy: history and prospect
by W. W. Rostow
Macmillan, £25.00
ISBN 0 333 24839 2

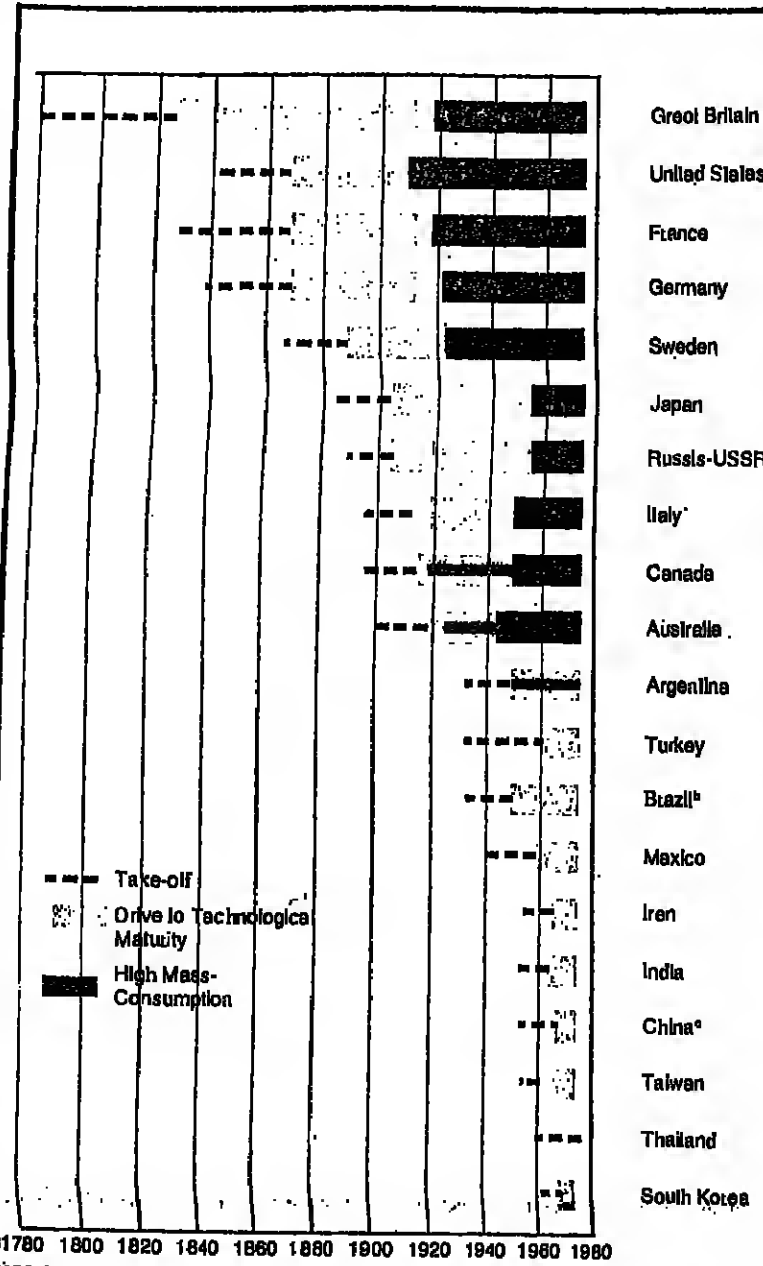
Looking back from the standpoint of today, it is difficult to recapture the dominance which W. W. Rostow exerted over the thinking of economic historians in the 1950s. At that time, for the non-Marxist at least, Rostow had everything. He was firmly anchored in Keynesian orthodoxy, combining in an original way an explanation of both short-term cycles and long-term waves. He moved with equal facility and elegance among the concepts used by historians and economists. He rejected the then current optimism that the industrial revolutions of the past could be understood sufficiently to be made ready and packaged for export to the poorer parts of the world clamouring to be "developed".

Two fine detailed studies about the British economy (one written jointly with others), followed by two theoretical works, *The Process of Economic Growth* and *The Stages of Economic Growth*, firmly established his authority. As far as doctina were concerned, it is true, there was very little argument: dates, ratios, "leading sectors", all led to much controversy or scepticism. But the very debate was conducted in Rostowian terms, and his aerodynamic nonconformity ("take-off", "deceleration") became an accepted international shorthand. Rostow might be, and often was, attacked; but he could not be ignored.

Then suddenly that prolific pen was halted as its owner turned to advising presidents at the time of the moral and military disasters of Vietnam. Thereafter, for some years, but since he has now returned to academic life, there have been anticipatory rumblings of a new definitive work. One small section of it, enlarged into yet another book, *How It All Began*, appeared in 1972. But the rest of the volume is forthcoming. Not here at least, covering in a single sweep nearly two centuries of the world's history, together with forecasts and analysis for the future and a comprehensive theoretical framework, is the crowning statement of his thoughts and reconstructions. In monumental format, aided by onerous and expensive apparatus of tables, diagrams, graphs and footnotes, ranging in detail over twenty centuries, two long waves and innumerable shorter ones, will be found the magnum opus of the master.

The mountain of lost has labour. But while it would be unfair to suggest that it has given birth to nothing greater than a mass of footnotes, it has brought forth looks, at first sight, to be nothing more substantial than a paper tiger. Above all, what stands out is the old-fashioned nature not only of the argument, but the framework in which it is conducted. It is as if the revolution in thought of the past two decades had never been. "Trade cycles" or "business cycles" have a crude Keynesian explanation and are vainly prosed into service to fit the somewhat questionable experience of the post-1945 years.

The long price waves, the "Kondratieffs", which everyone else has given up since there has been no price movement since 1933, are still firmly in position as an explanatory device, with the 1913-1932 as the downward phase, on the grounds that although most prices rose, at least commodity prices fell. The direction of investment still has a central role. Railways are still a key feature of the American industrial revolution, and only an acid side (with which most British readers will have little sympathy) hints at the fact that the whole story now exists in a state of formal debate. In spite of all this criticism that has been heaped upon them in the past, for the stages in which various countries "took off" drove to technological maturity, and entered the promised land of "mass consumption", Rostow's work, fortifying, Great Britain still occupies the centre of the stage in the world's industrialization of the past two centuries, and the old optimism



One of Rostow's charts, showing the different stages of economic growth in twenty countries.

that industrialization and the economic success that comes with it are something like the Atlantic-Japanice model is still open to every country in the world, is undiminished, in spite of the experience of the past three decades.

It cannot even be said that the quality of the argument has improved with the passage of time. We miss the essay references to the economic literature that used to make Rostow's constructs seem built up, and it is not hard to guess that part of the reason must be that few economists now speak his language. This lack of depth is particularly regrettable in the case of the Kondratieff long waves or cycles, 1790-1815 (half-cycle), 1815-1873 (turning 1848), 1873-1920 (turning 1896), 1920-1951 (turning 1936), and now 1951-1972, with the price revolution of 1972-5 as a possible turning point, since these form Rostow's main framework of development of the modern world.

Were they genuine cycles, the direction of each now following necessarily in a structurally determined way from the preceding one? Or would they be the outcome of unique developments at the time of the modern world economy which appeared to change direction periodically because of a series of accidents? The author's belief that they derived from the alternating abundance of food and raw materials on the one hand, and the leading sectors of the mature economy on the other, is set out with too little critical discussion, in view of the widespread scepticism with which this model has been greeted. A great deal depends on the quality of the evidence.

Finally, many of the key statistics are suspect. Thus it simply does not do to base industrial growth rates on the growth of the "new" industries only, ignoring the output and decline of the traditional ones, where economic studies have always in several instances closely the latter could compare

slaw down. By lighting on different sectors in turn, economic growth according to Rostow affects the economy, and its links with other economies, in critically different ways. Thus the leading sector may depend on world markets or home consumption, on capital goods or raw materials and there are some repetitive patterns discernible, such as those shown up by Hoffmiller as well as by Chenery and Taylor, which give the model of the long wave some of its persuasive power. Although lacking the elegance or comprehensiveness of John Cornwell's models, Rostow uses this sectoral approach to apply some necessary correctives both to Keynes's classic analysis and to all too many current macroeconomic theories and policies. In particular, there is now a recognition that growth itself implies, and depends on, a sequence of different leading sectors with their separate technologies.

It is therefore all the more regrettable that Rostow fails to make adequate allowance for Gerschenkron's work which shows that latecomers cannot repeat the experience of the pioneers, precisely because they are latecomers, who face a world quite different from the world confronted by the leaders. Thus British cotton growth could be lost because the industry had the world as its potential market, while latecomers had to set up their cotton industry in the shadow of existing modern competition; against this, they could make use of technological transfers and of shorter, and in absolute terms, their markets were richer and larger simply because of the intervening passage of time. Again, the differences between colonial and metropolitan economies are obscured. In seeking a repeatable pattern of industrialization Rostow also neglects the difference which the size of a country can make to its path of development, and to the meaning of "trade" and the possibilities of specialization and on international division of labour.

The last section of the book leaves a rather quite different from the rest. Here the untold years from 1972 to 1977 with their energy crisis and world-wide stagnation are used as the fulcrum on which to develop an economic programme for the medium and long-term future. Rostow has no difficulty in dispensing of the now discredited prophets of doom, but the extraneous details, but the expertise on which he has to rely is essentially one of untrained scientists, minorologists or oil experts. What qualifications might an economic historian have for entering their discussion? What has his role in the debate about the survival of civilization? It turns on such questions as population increase, fossil fuels or the heating up of the ice-cap?

Rostow is convinced that two are at the beginning of the fifth upward Kondratieff. Like the other four, it is a period of growth, and of price rise, of food and raw materials. Again, like the other four, it is accompanied by a period of inevitable and irreversible decline caused by a resource crisis: after all, we owe Malthus's population theory and Ricardo's rent theory to the identical phase of the first Kondratieff, and each of the later ones produced similar, though possibly less convincing, predictions. Yet one time appropriate technologies and investment decisions helped and ultimately reversed the decline. The only other contributor, however, is by Ammerman et al., who present a most interesting critique of Rostow's down-the-road, and instead of a technological model which incorporates both the elements of time and the on-site loss rate, these rethoughts, the model has a potential as a starting point for new insights.

The meat of the fourth section lies in a long essay by Rostow himself, in which he begins to explore the relationship between economic development and the social organization, exchange and market settlement patterns, and the culture. If the feeling left by the book is of inconclusiveness, that is because of the nature and causation of the long wave on which Rostow's world depends.

Sidney Pollard

Patterns

The Spatial Organisation of Culture
collected by Ian Hodder
Duckworth, £14.00
ISBN 0 7156 1036 8

Ian Hodder's pioneering of a spatial approach to archaeology, now well known, in previous articles and books he has described many techniques available for the analysis or simulation of archaeological patterns, and attempts to interpret them.

The techniques are borrowed mainly from modern geography, where it is possible to see the relationship between the observed pattern and the social and economic processes which caused it, but where it is precisely an understanding of these processes that is sought. Some body of theory is therefore necessary to relate the pattern to the social and economic processes, and this has been largely ignored. This volume attempts to explore this relationship, which Hodder believes is for the most part only to be done through ethnographic study.

The first section is concerned with the correlation of material distributions with non-material aspects of society, such as linguistic or social groupings. Archaeologically, this has been a tempting combination, but with certain obvious limitations, on illusory one. Hodder's introduction describes these problems and shows from ethnographic studies the complexities underlying the formation of the material pattern. The specific studies, mostly concerned with pottery, confirm that there are such simple correlations. Archaeological study of pottery emphasizes the effect of economic and resource or ceramic production, and an examination by B. and B. Stanislawski of Hopi ceramic traditions and learning patterns shows how complex these are. In contrast to the simply stated in the models used by Deetz, Leach and others.

The second section deals with "culture", and Hodder shows how in contrast to the sharply defined boundaries often sought for social and cultural groups, the material culture frequently exhibits gradual and smooth trends of spatial variation. It is therefore more variable to consider why, in most cases where cultural distributions are continuous, such a spatial model is not used. Hodder's answer is to isolate the different elements for separate study; Hodder believes that information has been lost in the usual found by archaeologists, and is hoped by Shennan, in a study of the Ball Beaker "culture" of central Europe, in which the idea of a culture is shown to be neither archaeologically justifiable nor methodologically sound.

The third section deals with the effects of distance on interaction. It is slightly disappointing, perhaps because Hodder's introduction merely summarizes work on the distribution of exchanged objects, especially in regard to distance-decay functions, competing centres and barriers to exchange, all of which has been more fully presented elsewhere, mainly by himself; to this are added some comments on the model of artifact or idea diffusion. The only other contributor, however, is by Ammerman et al., who present a most interesting critique of Rostow's down-the-road, and instead of a technological model which incorporates both the elements of time and the on-site loss rate, these rethoughts, the model has a potential as a starting point for new insights.

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T. C. Chant

Bragg—a portrait of W. H.

William Henry Bragg 1862-1942: a portrait
by G. M. Carey
Cambridge University Press, £8.95
ISBN 0 521 21839 X

The Braggs, William Henry (Will) and William Lawrence (WL), are unique in that no other father and son have shared a Nobel prize. Despite differences in their careers there has been a tendency to conflate the two, even during their lifetime, and this biography of Sir William Bragg by his daughter, G. M. Carey, sister of Sir Lawrence, gives a clear exposition of the scientific discoveries with which they were both associated and the credit which should be apportioned.

Of general interest, and of particular interest to the history of science, is the explanation of how Will, after

two decades of teaching and lecturing, with almost no facilities for research, became involved in the controversy as to whether X-rays were waves or particles and hence won or lost a Nobel prize. The Braggs' differences in their careers there has been a tendency to conflate the two, even during their lifetime, and this biography of Sir William Bragg by his daughter, G. M. Carey, sister of Sir Lawrence, gives a clear exposition of the scientific discoveries with which they were both associated and the credit which should be apportioned.

Taking his character and background first, over a lifetime that spanned both the Victorian and the Second World War, his conduct was always considerate of others.

For instance he was reluctant to "accuse individuals of neglect and inefficiency" when called upon to support the formation of the scientific coordination committee proposed by the Royal Society in 1940; he was willing to share research effort and ready to discuss freely his latest ideas in research. One has the impression that he could conduct an argument against a contrary opinion without restraint.

The subject of scientific education permeates the whole of the book. From his investigations into the education of schoolchildren in Australia, through the Christmas lectures at the Royal Institution, to his efforts to ensure that the British Government was in touch with scientific officers, particularly during wartime. The foundations of the success of the Christmas lectures are clearly indicated in the details of his early days as professor of mathematics at Adelaide University when he devoted much effort

to producing a lucid lecturing style which benefited not only university students but also the general public, first in South Australia and later in this country.

Many quotations from his correspondence, lectures and papers are included in the text and illustrate the courteous and careful manner used by Will, even when excited by a new discovery or when dealing with a matter on which he held firm views. Among the latter was his attitude to the church's opposition to the advance of science which induced the then Bishop of Ripon in 1927 to exclaim "Let us halt scientific research for ten years!" (A cry which is still heard today, as in connection with the present trends in genetic engineering.)

Will's attitude is succinctly put in two quotations from newspaper articles—"Let us not fight uselessly against discovery and invention, but let us learn how to use the results." "The better the men into whose hands the power falls, the

better the use that will be made of it"—making quite clear that the responsibility for the good or evil use of the results of scientific research is laid firmly at the door of the men who apply the results.

His prowess as a speaker was a major contribution to making science understandable to non-scientists and his broadcasts extended from 1924 to 1942, the year of his death.

The book as a whole makes pleasant reading, due as much to the author's clear and lucid style as to the subject matter, and is sensibly divided into chapters dealing with specific aspects which, though they may overlap in time, is a method which avoids the problem of skipping from one subject to another, merely because they occurred at the same time. The publisher is to be congratulated on the clear layout and the absence of typographical errors.

Bernard Sheldrick

A map of the spectrum

The Spectrum to Chemistry
by J. E. Crooks
Academic Press, £12.60 and £6.50
ISBN 0 12 195550 8 and 195552 4

In these hard times, especially since the Price Commission's investigation of academic books, we may well be tempted to look for a more useful and less costly book than the one we are reviewing. The book is a useful and less costly book than the one we are reviewing.

In common with many other spectroscopists, I share the concern which prompted Dr Crooks to write this book: that is, the almost baffling complexity of all modern spectroscopic techniques, and a desire to acquaint undergraduates with the capabilities of such. We are told that "this book is intended to be a guide or map of the spectrum for the benefit of students." Clearly, it is not a map, and it is not a guide. It is a book, and it is a book.

Dr Crooks's volume is distinguished from other introductions to spectroscopy in that he has attempted

to give some account, however brief, of almost every type of spectrum, and in this he is very successful. The book is a useful and less costly book than the one we are reviewing.

In providing better-than-superficial coverage of such a wide field within a reasonably-sized volume, something had to go. What went was the theoretical basis, which has been reduced to the minimum considered necessary for appreciation of the more practical aspects and applications of each method. The "check-list for prior knowledge" includes such very basic items as the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle, the Schrodinger equation, and the wave-mechanical interpretation of atomic orbitals, all of which is entirely reasonable.

What is, in my view, the most serious omission is a unified treatment of selection rules on a quantum-mechanical basis. For this reason Dr Crooks's "map" of the subject is in fact more like a series of unrelated survey sheets, each valuable in its own right, but lacking the information by which each can be correlated with the others. Or, to use my earlier simile, the unified selection rule story is the pair of spectacles needed for the dimensional view. It is not vital to argue that such an account of selection rules would be too far removed from the relatively elementary level of the rest of the book. Indeed I would, and do, claim that this theoretical framework is vital to the whole teaching exercise and I point to a masterly example in the form of D. H. Rankin's *Theory of Spectroscopy: an elementary introduction*.

All of which brings us back to the main question: what is the book for? It is a book for students who will have such a wide-ranging knowledge of modern spectroscopic methods but lack the theoretical basis which links them? Was it written, perhaps (simultaneously?) against a background of falling admissions standards? This is, nevertheless, a most useful book which will undoubtedly find a place in most students' supplementary reading lists. Indeed, few academics could read it without profit.

David M. Adams

X-ray diffraction theory

Elements of X-Ray Diffraction
second edition
by B. D. Culity
McGraw-Hill, £16.50
ISBN 0 07 011774 3

This book is concerned with the theory of X-ray diffraction from crystalline solids, the experimental methods employed, and their application to crystal and polycrystalline aggregates.

Many of the applications and examples relate to metals and alloys. The book is a useful and less costly book than the one we are reviewing.

The text is divided into three main parts: fundamentals, experimental methods, and applications. The first part is a well-established text, published in 1956, aimed at the student or researcher having little knowledge of X-ray diffraction.

quately illustrated with useful diagrams. In particular I recommend the description and presentation of the stereographic projection to anyone wishing to understand polar diagrams. The complicated three-dimensional manoeuvres are explained with the expertise of a good teacher and the examples using the Wulff net are excellent reading for the novice.

In describing the phenomenon of X-ray diffraction the author distinguishes between the directions and the intensities of the diffracted beams. Thus he is able to introduce Bragg's law and utilize Miller indices to explain the Laue, rotating-crystal and powder methods of X-ray diffraction in a logical manner. The reciprocal lattice is not introduced directly into the text but does appear as an appendix.

Edward Atkins

The limits of science

Scientific Progress
by Nicholas Rescher
Blackwell, £15.00
ISBN 0 631 7980 1

Limits are in the air: limits to economic growth, to non-renewable resources of energy and raw materials.

Now a number of distinguished scientists, including Nobel Prize winners, are arguing that in one way or another we are reaching the limits of what was once thought to be the endless frontier of science. Either through the limitations of the human intellect to penetrate beyond a certain point, or because the main outlines of the workings of nature have been mapped out, all that remains is filling in the details. The heretic says no more.

But, as Professor Rescher reminds us, we have been here before. At the turn of the century, when the limits of science were being reached, it seemed to be the end of the line. The discovery of the principle of conservation was seen to have increased the mass of data. Again, order-of-magnitude increases in data yielded incremental steps in problem solving. So, argues Rescher, the conclusion must be that while science never quite reaches the limits, it is always approaching them, and advances slow down with the exponentially increasing difficulty of making each new step. The price charged by nature for uncovering each new secret in a mature science doubles. And there are finite limits to resources.

Where Rescher's conclusions can be doubted is in the details of his argument. Of course, the work of science will go on. Though there may be practical limits to the depth of penetration, there will remain the task of extensive exploration behind the frontiers involving the increasingly sophisticated analysis of growing masses of data. But whether stopping the hinterland can offer the intellectual rewards and excitement of pushing forward the frontiers is questionable. So who knows: perhaps psycho-social mathematics will provide the new frontier to challenge scientific minds in the twenty-first century!

Stephen Cotgrove

POPPER

Coming October
Has History Any
Meaning?
A Critique of Popper's
Philosophy of History
B. T. Wilkins
£10.50
HARVESTER PRESS

So Rescher calculates that while there has been an astonishing explosion in scientific literature, an exponential growth doubling every 15 years, the output of important papers has doubled in only about 30 years; while the really crucial insights have been occurring at a constant rate.

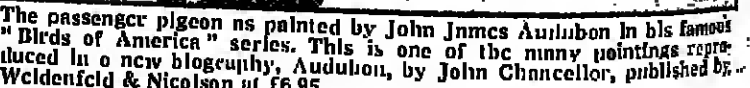
Thus far, there is nothing startling

SOCIOLOGY FROM HITCHINSON

To have and have not

D. J. Richards

Jenni Calder



has demonstrated the richness of his life there is to be explored by the curious reader; he has shown the difference between writers, the demerits of different genres; he has ventured into different obvious authors. His good on Austin Clarke, for example, and on Lennox Robinson, and on probably less well known than these, because in remarks of Mr. Gifford.

Offenders against society

The following sections of the book deal with past and present psychiatric theories of "muti-social personality," the clinical assessment of "dangerousness" and what is a section on the brain—or rather the authors prefer to call it—the biological substrates of "violent behaviour". There is a suggestion that we are on the verge of a breakthrough in understanding the biological aspects of psychopathology, and new drug-treatment programmes, are hailed as a means to the successful reintegration of the prisoner into society. Indeed, those who hold the naïf claim that "... the appropriate control that justifies the forfeiture of freedom will be infrequent

It's aptly of the "here we go again!" feeling one gets while reading this book, the central issues are of undeniable importance. Even though little is resolved, at a time when we are publicly debating whether Myra Hindley should or should not be readmitted to the sorcery against which she so cruelly offended, we might do worse than give some attention to these American outliers for whom such problems are a dolly routine.

Howard Newby, Colin Bell, David Rose, Peter Saunders
This important new study demonstrates the continuing part that property plays in the structure of inequality and power in Britain through a carefully researched study of the agricultural industry in Eastern England. Essential reading for all those concerned to have a deeper understanding of stratification, power and political processes in advanced capitalist societies.

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The Working Class in Welfare Capitalism

Work, Unions and Politics in Sweden
WALTER KORPI

A challenging and comprehensive study of Swedish social democracy in action, this book presents an analysis which is of central relevance to all capitalist societies. *International Library of Sociology* 0 7100 8848 5, £9.50.

Israel: Pluralism and Conflict

SAMMY SMOOHA

A balanced approach to the conflicting images of Israel, which focuses on her pluralistic structure and internal conflicts. *International Library of Sociology* 0 7100 8511 7, £12.50.

The Philosophy of Money

GEORG SIMMEL

Translated by Tom Bottomore and David Frisby

This is the first complete English translation of the revised edition (1907) of Georg Simmel's seminal work *Philosophie des Geldes*, a work which has equal relevance for both philosophers and social scientists. 0 7100 8874 4, £12.50.

Now in paperback

Philosophical Foundations of the Three Sociologies

TED BENTON

Whether we agree with his own philosophical position or not, the clarity and power of his analysis serve to create a book which ought to be required reading on any course in the philosophy of the social sciences. —Peter Hamilton, *The Times Higher Education Supplement*, 0 7100 0045 6, paper £2.50.

Implicit Meanings

Essays in Anthropology

MARY DOUGLAS

'No more sparkling and suggestive work of social science is likely to appear in the near future. This book provides a splendid answer as to why anthropology goes on maturing and also why no surgery can separate it from sociology.' —*Economist* 0 7100 0047 2, £2.95.

ROUTLEDGE & KEGAN PAUL

39 Store Street, London WC1

Continental

Contemporary Europe: social structures and cultural patterns edited by Salvador Giner and Margaret Scotford Archer
Routledge & Kegan Paul, £8.50 and £4.95
ISBN 0 7100 8790 X and 0 8926 0

This book is a sequel and companion in the same editors' earlier volume, *Contemporary Europe: class, status and power*, published in 1972. The lists of contributors to the two overlap slightly. However, the new volume represents a distinct advance on the old. The first book was more narrowly focused on questions of stratification and the distribution of power in European societies, but apart from the introductory and concluding essays, the chapters were a series of country-by-country surveys, varying widely in approach and quality. The subject-matter of the present volume is more varied (though questions of power are never far away), but each is itself comprehensive. Most of the authors succeed in encompassing most of the countries covered separately in the earlier book—and that means Scandinavian, British and Warsaw Pact as well as EEC countries.

Among the 10 chapters I particularly enjoyed Michalina Vaughan's on the position of intellectuals, David Martin's on the religious condition of Europe, Gwyn Harries-Jenkins's on the armed forces, Salvador Giner's and Juan Solórzano's on migrant workers, and Jozsef Krejci's on ethnic problems in Europe. I would guess that anyone, having not made a special study of the subject, will illustrate in Krejci's essay the extent of at least one ethnic minority of which he has never previously been aware. The chapter I liked least was Pierre Bourdieu's and Luc Boltanski's on changes in social structure and the demand for education, which is jargon-laden in the modern French fashion.

In her lucid introduction, Margaret Scotford Archer accurately pinpoints the significance of this volume as a comparative research. Relying upon the preoccupation with microsocial and historical trivia of ethnomethodology and similar schools of thought, sociologists interested in problems of large scale social structures have closed ranks, she argues, whether they are broadly Marxist or broadly 'functionalist'. Myxot or Myxot? Developments within both Marxist and 'functionalist' sociology have made both more favourable to detailed comparative studies. The formerly prevalent economic mono-determinism of the time and the wholly multiple determinism of the other led to a tendency in both camps to seize on evidence merely to illustrate their theoretical preconceptions. Now there is a greater willingness to look more thoroughly at the complexities of the real world.

The point is perhaps best demonstrated in Gordon Causer's essay on 'Private Capital and the State in Western Europe'. That is a subject very susceptible to dogmatic interpretations. Causer shows that a range of historical and institutional differences have to be studied in order to understand the empirical diversity observed in Western Europe. Classifications and typologies are studies in comparative studies. But the contributors to this volume do not use them as Medusa's head to petrify historical processes into static categories. Nor, to employ an opposite image, do they represent them as emanations of timeless spirit. Martin, for example, in producing some order in the apparent diversity of religious situations, and Krejci in doing the same thing with ethnic problems, both look mainly to particular historical experiences to explain why particular differences fall into general types.

The contributions to this book are more consistent in quality than those in the earlier one. Besides their intrinsic interest to students of European societies, they are further evidence of a welcome trend in sociology.

Stephen Mennell

BOOKS

On the fiddle

The Hidden Economy: the context and control of horserace crime by Stuart Henry
Martin Robertson, £7.95
ISBN 0 85520 240 8

'The hidden economy', as Stuart Henry tells us in his perceptive and yet amusing new book, 'is everywhere and nowhere, all about us but nowhere to be seen.'

This book is highly contagious: every reader will contract what Henry calls 'the hidden economy' (seeing symptoms everywhere of the disease you happen to be studying). Watching Coronation Street the other night, I was sure I saw (just off camera) Ewa Sharpley slip out of the Rover's Return with a glass under her coat, and even inside, I could have sworn I noticed a 5 pence piece hidden in the whisky optic to reduce each measure, and while the camera panned down the bar wasn't Betty Turpin half-inching two-bob piece out of the till?

Life in the Street seems faithful in every compartment of life but one. When I was a boy, it never seems to show the 'piffling, piffling, poaching, purloining, flitching, flimking, flanking, dodging, diddling, stealing, smuggling, skanking, gouging, scrounging and screwing' which Henry tirelessly elucidates and aptly illustrates as the concealed economic background of the everyday angus of real ordinary folk.

At another level, *The Hidden Economy* challenges 'our conflicting sense of honesty and dishonesty' by firmly locating these activities at the heart of the economy. One analytic value of the book is that Henry refuses to bow before the classificatory sword, and thus does not suffer the fate of most criminology through defining his subjects away merely as an interesting and new species of

criminal. The subjects of the text simultaneously testing their ordinariness, are also guilelessly proclaiming: 'apparently criminal!'

A major value of the book is, incidentally, the first book to 'theoretically confront the exchange of pilfered goods, himself, and interviewed the broad occupational and class spectrum, thus pre-empting the doleful response to the uniqueness of ethnographic on single occupations.

One flaw, however, although does not mar the rest of the book, is an overemphasis of the social opposition to the economic aspect of the book. When Henry says that, 'deals often have to be made with the material world of expectations and moral obligations of the friendly relations' may be suffering from the 'theoretical' subject's response to the analytic insight.

Although Henry's approach illustrates the absurdity of Marxism ('piffling and dodging the "benet" response of people to being exploited by day out, by employers'—and the book), by showing pilfering to be a reactionary support for social relations, his analysis is a reply to the age-old criminological question: 'What do they do it?' Henry's answer to the question 'How can we stop them doing it again?' is 'minority or plant based'—and making that part of the book interesting to policymakers, is a rest will be to both student and researchers.

Jason Dill

BOOKS

Female equality and the family

Women and Equality: changing patterns in American culture by William H. Chafe
Oxford University Press, £5.25
ISBN 0 19 502158 4

The aims of these six essays by an American historian are ambitious. In the author's own words the book 'seeks to understand the evolution of the twentieth-century American scene on the nature of social control and social change with women and their experience as a primary reference'.

There follows a lengthy and somewhat exhausting list of central questions. What are the institutions by which different groups within the population are kept in a subordinate position? What are the means by which people are discouraged from posing questions which challenge the status quo? What are the preconditions for social change? And so on. The appetite is whetted but there is an immediate suspicion that it will not be satisfied.

The first major essay is a rather breathless summary of American women's progress towards emancipation and its 25 pages must leave most people dissatisfied by its superficiality or bored by its speedy rehearsal of the principal characters and events and familiar observations about the shortcomings of the suffrage movement.

Further better are the essays which examine the parallels between racial and sexual inequalities and the efforts to diminish them. Chafe correctly dismisses too close an analogy between the

he will satisfy neither, although his lengthy footnotes are a reasonably useful starting point for readers who use this book as an introductory text.

Disappointment with the essays is the greater because it seems that, given a different context, Chafe could have achieved so much more. He wants, unlike many writers on race and sex, to avoid oversimplification, to explore the relationship of status, class, sex and race and to examine the interaction between politics, economics, demography, collective behaviour, personalities and catalytic events to determining social change.

He is aware too of the pitfalls of writing about women as an homogeneous group and of applying to the majority of the population concepts which have been developed in the study of minority groups. Chafe would like to marry history and the social sciences; a worthy ambition and one which I wish were generally more energetically pursued. Sadly, and perhaps no more could be expected given the shortness of the book, it achieves only an unsuccessful flirtation.

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actual experiences and deprivations of women and blacks but uses the comparison to illustrate the mechanisms of social control of subordinate groups.

Both women and blacks, in different ways, have been victims of physical and economic control. Both have absorbed and fulfilled stereotypes of their nature and function in society. Their aspirations have thereby been held sharply in check, to determining identity the other has been more important than the self.

Despite this worthwhile attempt to examine similarities and differences in the experiences and aspirations of blacks and women at a time when some feminists like to proclaim, polemically and inaccurately, only the similarities, those who knew little of the social condition of American women and blacks will not feel well informed by Chafe's brief accounts. Some may therefore question how far they can accept his observations about the effects of institutional and political control.

The most interesting questions are raised in the two last essays when Chafe examines the strengths and weaknesses of the feminist movements of the 1970s and, more particularly, when he reflects on the dilemmas of defining and achieving equality between the sexes. Despite the quite remarkable changes in attitudes, legislation and the social condition of women which have come about in the last 20 years, Chafe is right when he argues that the rhetoric of change has been accompanied by a failure to think about the necessary to achieve actual equality. Substantial sharing of resources with women and with blacks has lagged far behind establishing their legal rights, not least

because the doctrines of individualism and liberty so often undermine equality.

Chafe sees clearly that equality, especially in a period of economic decline, demands some sacrifice of cherished twentieth-century ideals and a clarification of the relationship between liberty and equality. Professor Halsey grappled with this question in the recent Reith lectures. For him the neglected concept of 'fraternity' holds the key, although the problems of translating fraternity into social policy are formidable. Chafe does not use this term but this style of family life he deems necessary for equality between men and women may help us grasp more satisfactorily this fundamental but elusive concept.

Recognition of individuality and differing needs, flexible adaptation to them, and sharing, are achieved within some families and according to studies such as the Rapoport's, the struggles are simply rewarded by the satisfaction, fulfilment and happiness of the individual members.

This experimentation and reciprocity are now largely confined to those whose lives and jobs are not dependent on the vicissitudes of the market and Chafe recognises that the relationship between attitudes, individual behaviour and the social system is unclear. Nevertheless the family is the ultimate forum for the struggles for sexual equality. There are those who believe it represents an insuperable obstacle. I believe that it is only within the family that we will begin to understand the real opportunities and achievements, and the sacrifices that are the promise and the price of equality.

Juliet Cheetham

Semi-detached media

The Politics of Information: problems of policy in modern media by Anthony Smith
Macmillan, £10.00 and £3.95
ISBN 0 333 23610 6 and 23611 4

Structure of Television by Nicholas Garnham
British Film Institute, 75p
ISBN 0 85170 035 7

Broadcasting and Accountability by Caroline Heller
British Film Institute, 75p
ISBN 0 85170 072 1

At the core of the politics of communication are the crucial questions of how the media are organised, how they are controlled, and how they are used. These questions were aired in the Annon committee on broadcasting and McGregory's commission on the media. Their reports have not brought the debate on structures to a close, however.

Two BFI monographs, by authors on the left, propose the greater democratisation of broadcasting. They suffer a little from post-Annon blues. Nicholas Garnham seeks decentralised broadcasting with extensive public representation in controlling boards. Caroline Heller's well-researched critique argues that the current system of accountability favours broadcasting institutions and not the national interest.

Anthony Smith, another protagonist in this debate, has more reason to feel happy with the reforms proposed. A former television current affairs producer, now writing professionally for the media, he has been an ardent lobbyist for an Open Broadcasting authority which would act as a publisher of television programmes coming from various sources. First Annon, and now the Government's recent White Paper, endorse his proposal. Not surprisingly, Smith's latest book discusses broadcasting structures. He also writes on the press in this collection of 15 occasional essays, which are of rather varied quality.

In his discussion of broadcasting Smith's aim is to provide a framework for such liberal arguments as will allow the television producer to function as a free-floating intellectual. Several papers consider the role of television in politics. One, an article written in 1972 on the censorship of broadcast news from Northern Ireland, is a

contribution to the debate on the shortcomings of British media coverage of the troubles. What Smith wrote then remains pertinent today, when drama, news, and documentaries are still rigorously controlled by the BBC and IBA.

Although some of the better essays offer an informative portrayal of the differing broadcasting systems of Holland, France and West Germany these institutions are divorced from any wider sociological analysis. This is because Smith sees television as 'the principal form of social regulation'. Consequently he overestimates its importance and does not treat it as just one of numerous social institutions (such as schools, unions and parties) engaged in the ideological reproduction of the existing order.

The section on the press contains the best essays. Smith focuses on major developments in ideologies and techniques now taken for granted in journalism, and is especially alive to the dynamic effects of technological change. A study of 'news values' shows the long-standing nature of the contemporary preoccupation with impartiality, freedom and responsibility. It correctly highlights growing problems in sustaining the untenable positivist separation between fact and value which enjoy legitimacy in journalistic practice in capitalist democracies.

A related essay on 'objectivity' portrays the historical formation of today's canons of journalistic professionalism, showing how the short-lived parliamentary reporting was a crucial development in endorsing the newspaper's claim to be capturing reality. The emergence of specialised roles in newspaper organisation, and the impact of the telegraph in production cycles and the categories of news are neatly depicted.

Smith's book contains several stimulating essays, but, as a whole, it is too diffuse, and lacks any sustained attempt to theorise about the politics of the media in capitalist societies. A more integrated account drawing on the author's comparative knowledge would have made a more substantial start to 'Media's new Communications and Culture' series.

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